

around, and weighing three thousand pounds, and this is by no means the largest in the Islands. A few crocodiles are man-eaters, as post mortems have disclosed.

Snakes, both venomous and harmless, of a variety of species are found. A python has been known to swallow whole a fully grown deer. Water snakes are hunted for commercial purposes.

Snipe-shooting rivals that in any community in the world. In the same class are the wild ducks. The monkey-eating eagle has been encountered in the mountainous regions of Mindanao and in other places in the Islands; it is the largest bird in the world which preys on other living animals for food. Wild hogs are abundant and deer are found in nearly all parts of the Islands. The mouse deer found on the small island of Balabac in the Philippines is no deer at all, but is closely related to the pig. The mouse deer is only about sixteen inches long and eight inches high.

To avoid the extermination of wild animals, it has been necessary for the Government to establish closed seasons.

FISHING ⁶

Philippine bodies of water encompass a fisherman's paradise. Think of catching a forty-pound tanguingui, or sailfish, or a fifty-pound pompano, or a one hundred ten pound barracuda. These are but samples, for almost two thousand species of fish, most of which are edible, are found in Philippine waters, and some fish have not even been classified. A favorite with epicureans for their delicious flavor is the lapu-lapu, of which there are twenty-four known species in the

Philippines. As Philippine waters teem with fish, they can be caught in incredible numbers. Which is no fish story.

It is unnecessary to state for the benefit of Izaak Waltons

⁶ Section read by Dr. Hilario A. Roxas, Chief of the Fish and Game Administration, Bureau of Science. See Dean C Worcester, *The Philippines Past and Present*) Hayden edition of 1930, Ch. xxvn.